

tawa, took time from their many duties to assist him in his work and to answer his many questions. The author is most grateful to Dr. F. H. Rindge and Dr. A. B. Klots of the American Museum for their help on several taxonomic problems and for reading this manuscript.

The author wishes especially to thank his friend Mr. P. S. Remington for his many favors. It is in his honor that the new subspecies is named.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- BUTLER, A. G. 1868. Catalogue of diurnal Lepidoptera of the family Satyridae in the collection of the British Museum.
- EDWARDS, W. H. 1871. Descriptions of new species of North American butterflies. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 3: 266.
- ELWES, H. J. 1889. Notes on the genus *Erebia*. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 317.
- GIBSON, A. 1920. Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913-18, vol. 3, pt. I.
- HOLLAND, W. J. 1931. The butterfly book, revised edition.
- MCDUNNOUGH, J. 1937. Critical notes on the Canadian species of the genus *Erebia* (Lepid.). Canad. Ent. 69: 14.
- SKINNER, H. 1889. Butterflies at Qu'Appelle, Assa. Canad. Ent. 21: 238.
- WARREN, B. C. S. 1936. Monograph of the genus *Erebia*.
- WRIGHT, W. G. 1905. The butterflies of the West Coast.

---

## A New *Limotettix* from South Dakota (Homoptera: Cicadellidae)

By DOROTHY J. KNULL, The Ohio State University, Department of Zoology and Entomology

### *Limotettix bisoni* n. sp.

Allied to *L. striolus* (Fallén) but larger, more robust, vertex less produced, last ventral segment of ♀ more feebly excavated, and style in ♂ with apex produced.

♂.—Head slightly longer at middle than against eyes; with eyes wider than pronotum; pronotum more than twice median length of head, transversely striate on posterior half; elytra

smoky semihyaline, veins pale, black dorsum showing through them gives darkened aspect.

General color of body yellow, brighter on scutellum and head, and often orange-tinged on venter, marked with black as follows: two almost parallel narrow transverse bands on apex of head, joined by tenuous black streak at outer edge of each orange ocellus, enclose pale area twice width of either band; three spots above each antenna against eye, evenly spaced, six irregular black arcs on each side of front, and sides of clypeus and front narrowly margined. Dorsum dark, venter of abdomen with dark central area diminishing in size toward last ventral segment which has only median spot on both margins.

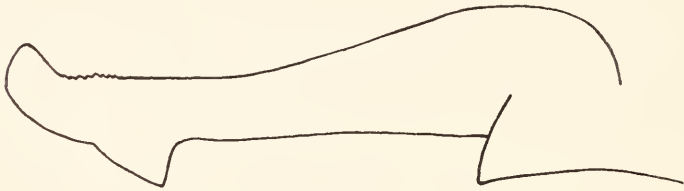


FIG. 1. Apex of style, greatly enlarged.

Valve short, broad, evenly produced from lateral angles; half as long at middle as preceding segment. Plates together as long as broad, three times as long as valve, with blunt tips, meeting in straight line from base; outer margins with abundant stout pale hairs. Styles distinct as illustrated.

♀.—Last ventral segment twice as long as preceding, evenly, arcuately excavated one-third its length, a patch of black the width of black ovipositor on segment above it, tip of ovipositor pale, about three rows of stout hairs on pygofer either side.

All specimens were collected by Dr. H. C. Severin in SOUTH DAKOTA. *Types* are deposited in the Collections of the Ohio State University and South Dakota State College. ♂ *holotype*, *allotype*, 1 ♂ and 13 ♀ *paratypes*, Buffalo, Sept. 10, 1948; 9 ♂, 10 ♀ *paratypes*, Florence, Sept. 7, 1948; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Brookings, July 25, 1950, and 1 ♀, July 11, 1950.